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LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF DRUG NAMES

Abstract: The article depicts the linguistic features of the names for medicaments in Uzbek and English terminological systems. In particular, they were studied within one subsystem and were analyzed from two linguistic aspects: onomaseological and etymological. Furthermore, the trade names of the most widely used medicaments in Uzbek and English medical terminological system have been analyzed separately as an object of research. As a result of their in-depth analysis, the total numbers of pharmanoms expressed in both national languages (Uzbek and English) have been revealed.

Key words: pharmanom, international non-proprietary name, trade name, chemical name

Language: English

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Introduction

I.S.Quitko noted that "the differentiation of the assertions in the language lexical area limits their 'protection' from the influence of the lexical-semantic system, their exit from the circle of the terminological area, thereby helping to maintain its accuracy" [1, 69]. In particular, the assimilation in medical terminology is an obvious proof of the validity of this opinion. Also, in our opinion, their abundance embodies the feature of universal consciousness over the world. This plays an important role, especially in medical disks, and serves to prevent many misunderstandings, as well as serious errors that may arise from them.

Especially pronounced are the elements of this principle in the names of dorivocites. We can say unequivocally that they are formed in a specific medical language. Indeed, reading the names of modern medical medicines, we can see that they constitute a separate complex subsystem, which is far from the Uzbek language. Although its origin is from Latin, Greek and other languages, they are units of the Uzbek and English medical terminology system; both are deeply embedded in the lexical language and are considered to be one of the most used terms.

Linguistics was originally an Austrian scientist P.Antreyner drugs is that "pharmanom(Greek. drugs and name)" entered the term [2, 461]. Since this

term has expressed a short and clear meaning, it has also been considered acceptable by us to use it. Pharmanoms have a kind of peculiar nomenclature around the world. The researchers note the following in this regard. For example, Michael J. LeBelle [3, 941]:

1. common name, proper name, generic name
2. brand name, trade name
3. chemical name

provides classification as. The type of nomenclature in the first category is correct in the names of generally accepted drugs. The second is the brand that is put by the enterprise that produces the product, that is, trade names. The third is the kind of naming, which we will tell about the chemical composition of medicines.

Russian scholars (V.B.Gerasimov, R.I.Yagodine, V.V.Dudchenko, Y.V.Gracheva, A.N.Yavorsky, G.N. Gildeeva, O.V.Soloveva [4, 5] and divides into two groups:

1. Scientific designation of medicines in Latin, international patent-free name;
2. The original name of the state registration of medicines

Health representatives, however, usually inform groups of drugs such as generic and brand/trade names.

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In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5] there is such a classification as the international non-patented name of the means of assadory. This term in English is also referred to as International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN) and is recommended by the World Health Organization as well as internationally recognized names. Also, scientists found them common, proper, generic names (uzb. also called common names). Names of this character are not registered in the state, are imported and applied directly on the condition of mandatory certification. In each of the developed

countries of the pharmaceutical industry, including the United States, Great Britain and Japan, there is an organization responsible for the nomenclature of medicines. They will present the names of the new drugs for consideration to the World Health Organization. The fact that nomenclature of the same nature is used in the official documents of our country testifies to the fact that they are the names of medicines of the main character. So, in the table below, a few of the terms belonging to these groups were cited as example:

Table 1. [6]

№	International patent-free name	Trade name	Chemical name
1.	Парацетамол	Панадол	<i>N</i> -(4-гидроксифенил)ацетамид
2.	Ибупрофен	Мотрин	(<i>RS</i>)-2-(4-(2-Метилпропил)фенил)пропан кислотаси
3.	Азитромицин	Зитромакс	9-Деоксо-9а-аза-9а-метил-9а-гомоэритромицин А
4.	Лоратадин	Кларитин	Этил эфири 4-(8-Хлор-5,6-дигидро-1Н-бензо-[5,6]циклогепт [1,2- <i>b</i>]пиридин-11-илиден)-1-пиперидинкарбон кислотаси
5.	Ацетилсалицил кислотаси	Аспирин	2-(Ацетилокси)бензой кислотаси
6.	Гвайфенезин	Муцинекс	3-(2-Метоксифенокси)-1,2-пропандиол
7.	Дифенгидрамин	Бенадрил	2-(Дифенилметокси)- <i>N,N</i> -диметилэтанамин
8.	Оксиметазолин	Визин	3-[(4,5-Дигидро-1Н-имидазол-2-ил)метил]-6-(1,1-диметилэтил)-2,4-диметилфенол
9.	Аторвастатин кальций	Липитор	[<i>R(R*<i>R*</i>)</i>]-2-(4-Фторфенил)-бета, дельта-дигидрокси-5-(1-метилэтил)-3-фенил-4- [(фениламино)карбонил]-1Н-пиррол-1-гептанов кислотаси кальцийлитуз
10.	Формотерол	Зафирон	(<i>R*,R*</i>)-(±)- <i>N</i> -[2-Гидрокси-5-[1-гидрокси-2-[[2-(4-метоксифенил)-1-метилэтил]амино]этил]фенил]формаид

As we can see, there are 3 different types of nomenclature for each drug. The first type is considered to be the names formed by the World Health Organization, the second type by the pharmaceutical firms of the nomenclature, according to the chemical structure of the third type. As a result, at least 3 terminology or terminology combinations are used in the expression of one drug in the medical lexicon. This, in turn, shows how large the scientific disk of medical pharmacology has a wealth of dictionaries.

It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics "Farmasevticheskaya terminology v sovremennom uzbekskom yazike (modern Uzbek-language pharmaceutical terminology)" [7] candidate's work and "dictionary of Russian-Uzbek-Latin pharmaceutical terms" [8] are among the biggest steps in our country in this field.

We closely followed the names of farmpreparates in pharmacies as well as in the doctor's Res and found that their brand names are more applicable than other types. Proceeding from this, a lot

of application in the practice of researching the linguistic aspect of the names of the reference tools has become the next objective of our research work.

In the Uzbek and English medical terminology system, we found the existing pharmaconyms etymologically acceptable to divide them into four groups:

1. Pharmaconyms expressed in the Uzbek language. Such pharmaconyms are only threeraydi in the names of medicines in folk medicine. For example, goose fat, snake oil, olive oil, Oriental Medicine, etc.

2. Pharmaconyms from the English language. They are considered to be units of the Uzbek language, which are mainly used in transcription and transliteration. Included: Бебикейр/ Babycare (инглиз. baby – чакалоқ, care – ғамхўрлик қилмоқ), Бодиформ/ Bodyform (инглиз. body – тана, form – шакл), Релакса/ Relaksa (инглиз. relax – ҳордиқ чиқармоқ), Релиф/ Relief (инглиз. relief – енгиллик), Шугафри/Sugar Free (инглиз. sugar – шакар, free – озод)

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There is also a hybrid-pharmakonoms, which are formed from an English element. For example: Витарич/ Vitarich (инглиз. rich - бой), Грипхот/ Gripshot (инглиз. hot – иссиқ), Тайлолхот/ Tylohot (инглиз. hot – иссиқ)

In addition, from the scope of English folk medicine, the following names of medicines were identified: goose fat, snake oil, olive oil and others.

3. Sums up the pharmakonoms that come from the Russian language. In particular, it can consist of a full Russian word: Рыбий жир/ Ribiy jir (рус. баликёғи), От кашля (рус. йўталдан); русча компонентдан ташкил топган бўлиши мумкин: Влаггрип/ Vraggrip (рус. враг - душман), Травамекс/ Travamaks (рус. трава – ўт)

These pharmakonoms, in fact, came from the Russian language from the etymological point of view, but they are members of the Uzbek medical terminology system. For this reason, they were also drawn separately to our research work.

4. Pharmakonoms of Greek / Latin origin. For example: Антидиаб/Antidiab (юнон.), Минифаж/Minifage (лотин.)

As a result of our study, all of the above-defined values were summarized (21 in total), and only the units expressed in Uzbek and English were separated from each other (Table 1):

It is known from these indicators that the pharmakonoms, which come from the English language in the trade names of medicines, make up a greater number in the medical terminology system than in the Uzbek language. And the pharmakonoms in our identified national language (Uzbek) are only within the scope of folk medicine; in modern medical drugs they are not allowed. Proceeding from this, we believe that in the future, great attention should be paid to the onomaseological aspect of Uzbek farmpreparations.

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